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No. Rl. 970—L. C., dated Bangalore, the 6th  
April 1937.

Under Rule 8 of the Rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the accompanying Bill to amend the Hindu Law is published for general information with the statement of objects and reasons.

By Order,

A. SUNDARARAJA RAO,  
Secretary,  
Mysore Legislative Council.

**Bill to amend the Hindu Law.**

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Hindu Law relating to exclusion from inheritance of certain classes of heirs and to remove certain defects; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

**Short Title.**

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Hindu Inheritance (Removal of disabilities) Regulation, 1937.

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

**Extent.**

Persons  
not to be  
excluded from  
inheritance  
or rights in  
joint family  
property.

2. Notwithstanding any rule of Hindu Law or custom to the contrary, no person governed by the Hindu Law, other than a person who is and has been from birth a lunatic or idiot, shall be excluded from inheritance or from any right or share in joint family property by reason only of disease, deformity or physical or mental defect.

3. Nothing hereincontained shall affect any right which has accrued or any liability which has been incurred before the commencement of this Regulation, or shall be deemed to confer upon any person any right in respect of any religious office or service or of the management of any religious or charitable trust which he would not have had if this Regulation had not been passed.

**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.**

The Hindu Law as at present administered contains provisions excluding from inheritance certain classes of heirs suffering from congenital, physical or mental defects. This rule of exclusion is based on ancient texts and was based probably on the ground that the defects incapacitated the persons from having religious efficacy. Society

No. 4643 L. C.,—Bangalore, dated 28th May 1937.

Under Rule 8 of the rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the accompanying Bill to further amend the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883, is published for general information with the statement of objects and reasons.

By Order,

A. SUNDARARAJA RAO,

Secretary,

Mysore Legislative Council.

**Bill to further amend the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883.**

Whereas it is expedient to further amend the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Substitute the following for Section 4-A of the Regulation.*—“The Government of Mysore may, by notification, fix, and from time to time, vary the number of Judges to be appointed for a District or Subordinate Judge's or Munsiff's Court.”

2. *Substitute the following for Section 4-B of the Regulation.*—“When more than one Judge is appointed for a District or Subordinate Judge's or Munsiff's Court, one of the Judges shall be appointed the Principal Judge and the others Additional Judges.”

“Each of the Judges appointed to a District or Subordinate Judge's or to a Munsiff's Court, may exercise all or any of the powers conferred on the Court by this Regulation or any other law for the time being in force.

“Subject to the general or special orders of the High Court, the Principal District Judge may and subject to the general or special orders of the District Judge. The Principal Subordinate Judge or the Principal Munsiff may, from time to time, make such arrangements as he thinks fit for the distribution of the business of the Court among the various Judges thereof.”

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Mysore Civil Courts Regulation I of 1883, was amended by Regulation VII of 1926 so as to make it possible to appoint more than one Subordinate Judge to a Subordinate Judge's Court and more than one Munsiff to a Munsiff's Court. On that occasion no amendment was made so that more than one District Judge could be appointed to a District Court. Whenever arrears accumulate in any District Court it becomes necessary to establish an additional District Court with separate establishment for temporary periods. The High Court will have to formally transfer suits and proceedings from the permanent to temporary Courts and re-transfer them to the permanent Court when the additional Court ceases to exist. Difficulties will also arise in the matter of the execution of the decrees and orders passed by the additional Court when it is abolished. The most convenient and economical course in such circumstances would be to add a Judge temporarily to an existing District Court.

The present Bill is intended to provide for the appointment, when necessary, of more than one District Judge for a District Court, so as to avoid the inconveniences mentioned above.

No. L. C. 4645—Bangalore, dated 28th May 1937.

Under Rule 8 of the rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the following Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code (as in force in Mysore) is published for general information with the statement of objects and reasons.

By Order,

A. SUNDARARAJA RAO,  
Secretary,  
Mysore Legislative Council.

**Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code  
(As in force in Mysore).**

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Indian Penal Code as in force in Mysore; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Regulation may be called the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Regulation, 19.....
2. In Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code as in force in Mysore in clause *Fifthly* for the word "twelve" <sup>Amendment of Section 375.</sup> the word "fourteen" shall be substituted.

**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.**

According to Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code as in force in Mysore, the age of consent is 12 both within and outside marital connection. This is considered too low for sufficient protection of minor girls. It has been revised in British India by Act XXIX of 1925. It is now proposed to raise the age to 14 as against strangers leaving the age in marital cases unaffected as the legal age of marriage remains unaffected.